KEEP IT BEFORE THEM!

HOW THE BRITISH OUTDO AMER-ICANS IN ADVERTISING.

Enormous Sums Paid in England for Advertising \$7,500,000 for "Advertising Privileges" in One Year-A Bill Sticker Makes \$2,000,000.

(Special Correspondence.)

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31. - America leads the world in so many things that when we have to take the second place ve can well afford to acknowledge it. In the matter of advertising, for instance, we are in the habit of thinking that we of the United States discount every other nation, and if asked where the greatest advertisers are to be found nine people out of ten would undoubtedly say in this country. But it is not true. Great blowers of our own horn as we are, the Englishmen, and even the Frenchmen, can give us points in this matter. Our business men are without doubt skillful and enterprising in their way, but as yet they are only students of an art in which their brethren of England are past masters.

One of the first things that strike an observing American setting foot in Liverpool is the number, variety and ingenuity of street advertisements. The borse cars, or tram cars, as they call them over there, are literally moving sign boards. These tram cars are two story houses on wheels. The advertisements cover every inch of space, inside and out, passengers. Looking upon the bewilder ing array of proclamations of the virtues of soaps and matches and announce ments of current amusements, it is sim ply impossible for the stranger to tell the destination or route of the car. Omni buses are decorated in the same way, and the drivers have mud curtains, um brellas and waterproof coats all em

blazoned with advertisements.
"Sandwich men" are neither few nor
far between. We have them here, but in English cities there are hundreds to our dozens. They go about over there it not allowed on the sidewalks-and when one company passes another the sight has the effect of a procession of uni formed men. A few years ago I crosse the Atlantic with a great American man ufacturer who was going over to teach the Old Country how business might be built up by novel advertising. His soap had conquered the United States, and he proposed to wash all England with it. got no further than Liverpool, and had been but one day on English sor when he confided to me that although he had come to teach he would stop to learn. 'We do not know the alphabet of the art of advertising," said he, "and as to soap well, bereafter I shall substitute 'carry soap to England for the proverb 'carry coals to Newcastle.' To my mind it is more expressive."

A railway station, whether surface or underground, is the paradise of the out-door advertiser. The bill poster fairly revels in the opportunity which it af-fords for the display of illuminated paper and the painter keeps him company. The biggest letters of all are employe in displaying the name of the great bill posters of the United Kingdom, and it is not uncommon for the stranger to mis take these names for the first three o four times that he sees them for th names of stations. To find the latter in this wilderness of signs requires ex perience as well as keenness of right. Th general recollection of them is a confuse mingling of bright color and paint, but now and then a catchword from fre-quent iteration lingers in the mind.

One placard in flaring red and black letters two feet long reads, "What is costs to kill a cat." The rest of the no tice was in much smaller type, and a often as I scanned the legend I am still in ignorance as to what the awful pen alty of felicide may be. I am not argue the force of this root of advertising the force of the force o ing in favor of this sort of advertisingon the contrary my inclination is again its utility. It is an open question how read except by the few people who are waiting over for trains and have neither newspaper nor books in hand for time killing. The spaces in the tomb lik underground porches ought to be more valuable, since while shut into them you are obliged to read what stares you in

I have a number of these advertise ments, together with notices to the pas sengers, quite by heart. If you look a your compagnons de voyage they glare back at you with an air which accuse you of all sorts of evil intentions, an rather than encounter their suspicion or the lurking accusation of impert nence you must perforce commit to memory the tributes of respect to cow slip wine and Bass' ale, as well as the records of convictions for stealing rides and assaulting passengers on "circle useless of the promiscuous bill sticking would seem to be that on the pavement where all day long forlorn figures croud in the slush just outside of the curb stone pasting bill after bill on the we stones to be obliterated by the feet of the throng, scarcely one of whom pause to glance at the paper on which he

A few random figures obtained from authentic sources without a view to pul lication impress the idea of the whole sale way in which the British advertise Smith, who is known to the world o politics as the first lord of the treasury and the Conservative leader in the houof commons, and to the stage as Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., of "H. M. S. Pin afore," is also the lessee of the advertis ing privileges on the railways of th nited Kingdom. The income of Mr Smith's firm from this source must b as large as from the newsdealing busi ness, of which he has the monopoly, as that of Spiers & Pond from their re-

At all events, I have it from very high authority that last year his advertisin privileges yielded him £1,500,000—that to say, over seven million dollars. would find this hard to believe if I did not know that my informant himself, a soap "promoter," pays Smith & Sor £46,000 for handling and displaying a single advertisement. Willing and Part ington divide the bill posting business of London between them. Each began life with a brush in one hand and a paste po in the other. Each is now a millionair and Willing, who is said to be unable to read and write, has an estimated fortune

of £2,000,000. The greatest advertiser in the world is Pear, of soap celebrity. His expenditures on this account stagger belief, but purposes Pear, says that for every pound that he has spent in printer's ink. paint and paste, he expects to spend ten.
It was this concern which enlisted the Theze are the folks who always enjoy best brushes of the Royal Academy in poor health. the execution of its advertising schemes. It is not unusual to pay \$2,000 for an acceptable design, and there are scores of he is your debtor, and alwas owes yu a artistically painted pictures on the dead walls of London for which he has paid Men as much as \$500 apiece. But with him, times till they are 80, and destroy the s with nearly every other successful advertiser, dead wall advertising is sec. thirty years they spend throwing stuns ondary to newspaper advertising. "It is printer's ink that pays the best after in examining the mark tew see where

You may have some faint idea of what LEONARD W. JEROME'S POSITION. such a concern spends in advertising when I tell you that Pear's people paid £50,000 (\$250,000) in laying the words, "Good morning. Have you used Pear's scap?" before the public, and that they think they never made a better investment. For Sir J. Millais' "Bubbles" they paid \$7,500. Here is something for

American business men to put in their pipes and smoke. Pushing Pear's are two other soaps, Brooke's and the Sun-light, the former made by an American house, with headquarters in Phila-delphia. The scap people, by the way, tell me that it pays to advertise scap only in English speaking countries. Soap is not in demand in any other. In this country the newspapers too often have to run after the advertisers

instead of the advertisers running after them. Not so in England. There the question of the utility of advertising is past the point of argument. It is only a question of choice of mediums and methods and whether the advertiser can get the space that he wants in the me-dium of his choice. In the counting rooms of the great dailies and of such periodicals as Punch, The Graphic, the Queen, The Field, etc., there is a subime air of "take it or leave it" on the part of the men behind the counter. Some papers so rigidly limit the space given to advertisers that one must wait weeks or months for the appearance of his announcement, and then perhaps accept a half less room than he asks.

Perhaps this difference is due in some legree to the fact that English publishers show their own faith in advertising by which is not required for scating the taking their own medicine in mest liberal doses. All of the big daily newspapers— except, perhaps, The Times, which is a law unto itself—are liberal advertisers. Some have one method and some another, but all manage to keep before the public and have themselves talked about. In turn, their own advertising spaces are in great demand, at prices which are high ompared with the low rates ruling on this side of the Atlantic. In six consecutive days The London Times devoted 206 columns to advertisements and 298 to other reading matter. In the same number of issues The Daily Telegraph pre companies of twenty-five, straggling in sented 2011 columns of advertising and single file along the gutters-for they are cally 1821 of other matters. The Daily News gave 1384 of its 336 columns to ad vertising. The proportion of advertisements to pure reading matter in the great American newspapers is smaller, for the expert eye, to tell the one from the other.

The Daily Telegraph, which claims the argest circulation in the world, and The Petit Journal, of Paris, which long ago distanced it in the race, are large bi London Daily News follows on the same lines. By the way, I have often seen half a column or more of journalists' wants and journalists wanted, the former predominating. This class of advertisers s very rare with us outside of papers, of which Mr. Forman's Journalist is easily hief, devoted to the newspaper men and beir interests. The Daily shes its rates in displayed type under the editorial head. I copy the following unnouncement that American publisher and advertisers may make their own com

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS. THE DAILY NEWS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION of any Liberal paper IN THE WORLD.

PHEPAID ADVENTISEMENTS
from

Managers,
Secretaries, Housekeepers,
Travelors, Cagis,
Collectors, Apprentices, and
Tutors, Domestic Servants
Governosses, of all kinds,
Wanting Signations, or
Employers requiring the services of such person
Two thyris, accence.

3 Insertions, is. Beyond 2 lines, 54 a line
per insertion.

per insertion.

Inquiries for Missing Friends and Cipher Correspondence, &c., Five Lines, 5s.; 1s. a line after Births, Marriages, and Deaths, Five Lines, 5s. Threepeuce, you will remember, is six cents; sixpence, twelve cents; a shill ing, twenty-five cents; two shillings an six pence, sixty-two and a half cents and five shillings a dollar and a quarter. The wording of this rating is peculiarly haracteristic. The prices of mercantil advertising are not given, and by fa the largest demand for space comes from this class. The principal advertisers are patent medicine men, soap makers, man afacturers of proprietary articles gener

THERE IS NO DEATH.

y, real estate dealers, drapers, grocers blishers of books and music, trans

rtation companies, amusement man-ers and projectors of joint stock com-nics. Moses P. Handy.

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forevermore.

There is no death! The dust we tread Shall change beneath the summer shower To golden grain or mellow fruit Or minbow tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize From out the viewless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall, he flowers fade and pass away They only wait through wintry hours.
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form Walks o'er the earth with silent tread; He bears our best beloved things away, And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our heart all desolate; He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers— Transplanted into bliss they now Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird like voice, whose joyous tones Made glad this scene of sin and strife, Sings now her everlasting song Amid the Tree of Life. And when he sees a smile too bright Or heart too pure for taint of vice, He bears to it that world of light, To dwell in Paradise.

Born into that undying life, They leave us but to come again; With joy we welcome them—the same, Except in ain and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen, The dear, immortal spirits tread; For all the boundless universe Is Life-there are no Dead.

-Unidentified Josh Billings' Philosophy.

"Let him go, my son," sai n ancient father to his boy, who had caught a rabhit, "and when he gits bigger ketch him again." The boy did az he waz told, and haz been looking for that rabbit ver since. .

The world owes all its energy and reinement tow luxurys. Digging roots for breakfast and going naked for clothes Mr. Barrett, who is to all intents and iz the virtewous innocence of a lazy

There is lots ov folks who eat well and

If a man hits yu and yu hit him back yu are even; but if yu don't strike back

Men, if they ain't too lazy, liv sumtime a good deal as follows: The fust all; we find that the quickest response always comes from newspapers and periodicals."

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 .- Leonard W. Jerome has recently resigned the presidency of the New York Jockey clubthe new racing organization, which is said to have the finest course in the

the Coney Island Jockey club. And thereby hangs a tale. Leonard Jerome, brother of the late Larry Jerome-the greatest wit and practical joker this country has ever produced—and father of Lady Randolph Churchill, can fairly be termed the father of the American turf. While, of course, it cannot be claimed for him that he is the first man to have started running racing in America, yet it can be justly asserted that when this greatest of sports had lost its popularity through the chicanery which had debauched it, it was he who, unaided. lifted it again to the plane of its former

respectability.

For a period of thirty years prior to the close of the civil war the turf was tabooed by decent people. It was the custom in those times to run races in heats. and it was not unusual for those who found that they had bet the wrong way to purchase the winner of the first heat before he made his second trial.

For thirty years gentlemen sternly set their face against racing. Two attempts were made in New York to revive this sport as the pastime for respectable peo ple, but the recollections of the past were too vivid, and two failures were the only results. It was while this dark cloud bovered over the turf that Leonard W. Jerome, then a man of immens wealth, and with the keen sporting pro clivity of a true gentleman, determine upon a resurrection. There was no one to give him a helping hand, and so unaided on the 21st of September, 1864, at a personal expenditure of more than \$500,000, he inaugurated the now famous Jerome Park track.

His determination was to make it a resort for ladies as well as gentlemen, to give it a club house surrounded with all drawing the freshly cut corn, for clear the social rigidness of the most exclusive organization, and to make even the sus picion of fraud in the racing of horse not only so odious but so severely pun shable as to remove all possibility o the slightest attempt at chicanery. It is needless now to narrate the successfu result of that experiment. Doubting friends flocked around the master mind ejaculating only, "We did not know you were going to do it this way." Fashior smiled upon the project. Money rolled into the new association's coffers. Racing was again made the foremost sport of America.

The story of its subsequent strides— tale the narration of which is only mad possible by Mr. Jerome's efforts—is tole in New York having tracks at Mon-month park, at Coney Island, at Westchester, at Jerome park, at Brooklyn, a Elizabeth, at Linden, at Clifton and a Brighton beach, all within easy travel ing distance of the metropolis; a story emphasized by successful courses at Saratoga, at Pimlico, at Ivy City, at Latonia, at St. Louis, at Chicago, at Lexington, at New Orleans and Minneapolis. a story that tells of millions of dollars in vested in horseflesh, of millions of dollars wagered on horseflesh, and of hundrdof thousands of people shouting and gesticulating over the panting struggles of the noblest creatures God has made.

Fortune, however, has her whirligigs The Leonard Jerome of today is the same true hearted gentleman and the same up right sportsman of twenty-five years ago but he is not the same millionaire. The story of his financial shipwreek can be told in two words-Pacific Mail. Jerome Park today is only Jerome Park in name for the foot of the stranger is upon it It is this condition of affairs which has made Leonard W. Jerome's yearly

salary of \$3,000 as president of the Coney Island Jockey club an item in his finan pised. That position he has occupie or many years past. Recently he, with any others, had good reason to believe that the famous Jerome track will be taken by the city of New York as the site for a new water reservoir. The then existing commissioners favored the conlemnation of the property.

To John A. Morris, who has made a fortune of many millions by the manipu lation of the Louisiana lottery scheme Leonard Jerome expressed his belief that he Jerome track would be seized, and that a new track in that vicinity would be immensely profitable. Morris was quick to act upon the suggestion, and Mr. Jereme was made president of the new racing association, which was named the New York Jockey club. Work was begun at once, and as the result of an expenditure of between \$1,300,000 and \$1,400,000 there was constructed what good authorities claim to be the

what good authorities claim to be the finest racing track in the world.

But Mr. John Hunter, enjoying a year-ly salary of \$10,000 as the president of the Jerome Park association, did not look kindly upon the destruction of the enterprise of which he is the well paid head. Mayor Grant appointed new com-missioners with different views concern-ing the reservoir site and as a result ing the reservoir site, and, as a result, when the new track was opened, Jerome Park still lingered as a rival and an ob-stacle to its financial prosperity. John A. Morris is human, and consequently John A. Morris is vexed. Rumor has it that he foolishly lays at Mr. Jerome's door the blame of his non-paying invest-ment, and rumor stronger still says that ment, and rumor stronger still says that, in return for more than a year of the most arduous labor given up to the creation of the new track, a work made mor onerous by the accumulated years of Mr. Jerome, the father of the American turi has received, to use the exact language of one of the best known racing judges in this country, "Not one dollar and a

Fact, however truthful rumor may be. has it that Mr. Jerome was kindly informed recently by the directors of the Coney Island Jockey club that he must decide between it and its Westchester rival. His conclusion was prompt. He instantly resigned the presidency of the new race track, and was again elected to watch over the destroises, the Coney watch over the destroises, the Coney watch over the destroises of the Coney and the coney are the destroises of the Coney watch over the destroise of the Coney watch over the coney watch over the Coney watch over the coney watch over the coney wat

watch over the destinies of the Coney Island association. sland association.
And this is the tale which hangs upon

The Barbaric Splendor. Nothing on earth equals in magnificence ue with great pride the products of the

the barbaric splendor of those old czars. I visited the museum where they showed Russian mines. Here was the largest augget of gold in the world; the largest ump of silver, the largest specimen of nalachite, and the largest lapis lazuli, with a hundred and one other thing from he Siberian mines.

I saw the saddles and caparisons of some of these old warriors. One, I re-member, had a large saddle blanket, as you might call it, made of cloth of gold. At a distance it looked perfectly white. and it was large enough to cover the greater portion of the body of the war horse. A closer inspection showed that it was covered all over with diamonds of he purest water. The larger ones were sewn on in the form of stars and other figures, but the entire surface was cov-

ered with these gems. The blanket was worth thousands and cud. This varies from four to eight and thousands of dollars.

And yet, in other countries of Europe, disposition of this kind. We should compute the become so scarce that it is all mence carefully with the calf in this way and so take another lesson from nature, and imitation amber is used for jewelry. Nature when left to herself turns the limited above, below a some indefinite direction. In some the shock was not felt at even by station men in the shafts.

A PLAIN AND PRACTICAL MANNER.

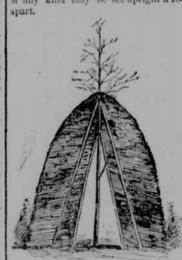
Harvesting the Corn Crop-Cutting the Stalks-Husking the Corn-Stacking the Corn Fodder - Pig Troughs - Keeping world-and was re-elected president of Sweet Potatoes.

sickle, employed three or four genera-tions ago, is the implement used now where the large southern corn is grown. mny, however, be used for cutting the stalks where the smaller northern varieties have been planted. A small reaper two rows, although with more inconven-ience. Where corn has been sown thickly for fodder, and the stalks are small and not encumbered with ears, a self binder has been successfully used where the ground has been sufficiently firm. It is probable that in future wider wheels will be given to the reapers for this pur-



In cutting up corn stalks by hand. labor will be saved by adopting a regular system of steps. Country Gentlemen suggests the plan of twenty-five hills drawing the freshly cut corn, for clearcommended as being very convenient, being only a foot above the ground. It consists of a long, broad frame suspended by chains under the axles of a common farm wagon. A reach twenty feet long and places the two axles eighteen feet

Corn fodder sown thickly is very apt to heat and spoil when placed in a stack without ventilation. It is necessary, therefore, to provide a chimney in the center for the steam and hot air to escape. A moderate sized tree, with two or three rails placed about it in an upright position, answers a good purpose, says the authority already quoted. In the absence of a tree, two or three rails or long poles of any kind may be set upright a foot



A FODDER STACK WITH VENTILATOR. Corn husking is still done by hand by he majority of our farmers, although we have had reports the past season or wo of successful corn huskers, and loubtless in the near future some of here machines will be made sufficiently perfect to do away with the slow and

iresome process of husking by hand. Last year several progressive farmers and shelled their corn satisfactorily brough an ordinary threshing machine It is no longer necessary to shell corn by hand, for the market is supplied with mall and large power shellers that do Meetive work

The corn selected for seed must not only be thoroughly dried through to the enter of the cob, but be stored in a per- bed is cloddy fectly dry place, where it will be free from frost and vermin. Many farmers its cost. orefer to keep the kernels on the ear un il about ready to plant, while others shell the corn and store it in sacks, bags or boxes. When the corn is shelled, do this by hand; if done by machinery there is danger of cracking the grains and injuring the germs.

Here and There.

The forty-ninth annual fair of the New York State Agricultural society. held at Albany, proved one of the best is well as the largest shows ever made by this organization. The Jerseys led in umbers in the cattle exhibit, though ther breeds made fine displays, notably he Guernseys.

A significant feature of the twentyeixth annual show of the New England Agricultural society was the diminution in the number of Jersey cattle exhibited and an increased number of larger. hardier breeds. The Holsteins made a fine show; there was also a good exhibit of Ayrshires, Guernseys and Swiss

The cotton crop is comparatively late Rust has been reported quite generally on sandy soils.

The general condition of oats, according to the report of the National department, is 90; of rye, 91.6; of barley, 88.9; of buckwheat, 92.1; of tobacco, 76.2.

CALF REARING.

Extracts from W. D. Hoard's Address Be fore a Farmers' Institute in Wisco Now, one of the points that I would make is this: The calf comes into the world with a baby stomach. No mother attempts to take a puling infant and immediately to pour solids into its little stomach. Nature handles this question from her own standpoint, and if we have an car attuned to nature and an eye clearly visioned to nature, we can

go along, even though we do not read

Sanscrit. We can understand the things that belong to us. This calf is a baby, and for the first four weeks in its history it has what is called a rennet stomach that must take food in the form which nature has designed; it passes then slowly out of the rennet stage into the ruminant stage. when the calf begins first to chew the ten weeks. Now, an observant rearer of

FARM AND GARDEN.

baby calf out with his mother, and he will take his food from ten to twenty times a day. I have studied and watched these little animals many times and noticed how many times they will take their food. If you will follow that law and give the calf his food as often as possible, give it to him in small quantities and give it to him as his mother gives it to him, sweet and warm, you will come as close to nature as you can. Nature don't give a calf sour milk unless In cutting corn stalks the common sickle, employed three or four generations ago, is the implement used now where the large southern corn is grown, months old. Feed the calf at least three months old. Feed the calf at least three months old. times a day. Don't let him get so hun-gry that the stomach is filled with a gnawing gastric juice; then he gorges and bloats himself and brings on dyswill cut one row, a large one may take wet or damp quarters; that is one of the most important things.

Journal as follows: The hive consists simply of as many frames as one chooses to use, placed side by side with boards placed on each side of the frames. The upright pieces of the frames are seven-eighths of an inch thick and one and one-half inches wide with holes as shown in the illustration The top and bottom bars of the frame are one-fourth by seven-eighths inch All of the corners of the frames are slike, and as shown in the figure. The ide boards are the same length and height as the frames, and have correponding holes in the ends. The size of the holes of the side boards and frames is one-half inch, excepting the center

frames, which have quarter-inch holes. He uses g-inch bolts without nuts, but with washers: hence the bolts scree firmly into the center frame, and at the forming a shock, the operator taking three hills at a time. With small corn a greater number of hills may be taken at slight inequalities. The bolts are to be so done you have the whole held together ing the ground, or for conveying it to the silo, the wagon represented in the cut is tically have a solid box. The advant

oits, you can expand or contract the hive to any desired extent. A three gives sufficient length to the platform frame hive will take four 3-inch bolts; a five frame hive will take four 44-inch apart. Cut this reach from a green tree, bolts; a seven frame hive will take four not at curving downwards a foot. Small sized 6-inch bolts, and a nine frame hive will shocks of cut corn are placed easily and take four 7½-inch bolts, and so only if you desire to divide a live into two nuclei, you have but to introduce a thin division board in the center. 2. Ther. can be no sagging, warping or dislo-cation of the frames, as is frequently the case with hanging frames. 3. A very precise accumey in construction is not necessary 4. The hive



sive; I by 6 inch bolts may be had at about three cents each. 5. It has all of the advantages of a box hive (and it has advantages) and a movable frame hive.

6. Last but not least, it is a reversible hive. This feature is tabooed by some, but, when practiced at the proper time, it will nevertheless give excellent results. It affords all of the advantages of spreading the brood without its serious. sprending the brood without its scrious

Worth Reading Twice. The best sermons are oftentimes the briefest, and American Agriculturist, in the statements here presented, tells some very important facts in the fewest of

est clods in the field in the fall has the most wheat in the field the next sum Good farming consists as much in

overcoming adverse circumstances as in improving fully favorable opportunities Pay cash if you have to borrow money to do it. The banker will charge you less than the merchant for credit.

Before you enlarge production cheapen

Turkish Baths Are Dangerous. I was conversing today with a promi nent physician concerning the case of a well known real estate dealer who was prostrated with apoplexy several years ago by taking a Turkish bath, and he was telling me how dangerous a thing such a bath was. "I know this by experience," he said, "as well as from reading and observation. Some ye ago I took a Turkish bath myself, the result was a severe attack of pneu monia which confined me to my bed for three weeks. Even when I was able to get about, my health was so shatter that I had to spend a year traveling is Mexico and other southern countries be fore it was fully restored. Now I do not say that a Turkish bath may not some times be taken. with impunity, espe cially if it is adapted in intensity to suit the bather's constitution, for I have taken them myself since my sickness But I never resign myself into the hands of my attendant to do with me as he pleases. Any one who does that, or who has not sufficient judgment to temper the bath to his physical constitution and present condition, runs a terrible risk every time he takes such a bath. He may escape for years and then lose his life by it. The human body is not constructed to stand such extremes of heat and cold without producing weakness and liability to colds and deadly conges tion."-Chicago Journal.

How Deep Does the Earth Quake? California and the Pacific coast has re cently experienced one of the most sever earthquake shocks known in that region in years, an incident which revives interest in the question: How deeply does the earth quake when convulsive nature shakes her crust like a circus tent in a cyclone? At Virginia City, Nev., the earthquake of 1879 was not noticed by the miners in the great Comstock mines but only by people on the surface. The famous earthquake at the same place in 1874 or 1875, which shook down chimneys, fire walls and cracked every brick building in the town, was merely noticed by some of the miners working in the upper levels, but it did them nodamage, BOWMAN'S STORAGE AND by some of the miners working in the not even shaking down loose rocks and earth. The station men in the various shafts felt it the strongest, and the deepest point where it was noticed was by Then, in one of Catherine's palaces, I calves will easily notice when a calf saw columns of pure amber, with the shows a disposition to commence to chew of the Imperial Empire shaft, 900 feet saw columns of pure amber, with the walls of entire rooms covered with the same costly stuff.

Shows a disposition to commence to chew the cud, and he will never force solids upon the little animal until he shows a faint throb or pulsation of air, as though disposition of this kind. We should com- a blast had been fired above, below or in some indefinite direction. In some of the mines the shock was not felt at all.



SEE THIS! Ayer's Sarsaparilla - dol-ar a bottle - worth five dollars of any man's money. Either as a Tonic or Blood-purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

sideration of others, in American Bee

WILFRED A. PLEASANTS, DENTAL OFFICE: NO. 407 EAST MAIN STREET. NO. 407 EAST MAIN STATE Office figures from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. oc 22

NO. 433 EAST BROAD STREET. (Enirance on Fifth street) s still using Steinans' Local Amaesthetic for x tracting teeth. au16-cod6m WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

A few quarter casks of VERY FINE MADEIRAS still in stock. Imported in 1886. manipulated with a wrench, and when For sale at moderate prices by not St. OSCAR CRANZ & CO.

1. By means of different length of



There is some sentiment about having an ice house on the farm, but there is at least as much financial wisdom. The moon is never right while the seed

Mr. G. M. Alves, a Kentucky beekeeper, has constructed a hive which he thinks presents many advantages. He recently described his hive, for the consideration of others, in American B. Alveston B. Al No. 919 Fast Main street, Richmond, Va.

DR. G. SMITH, DENTIST,

MADEIRA.

FRENCH BRANDIES. Just receiving, a large lot of

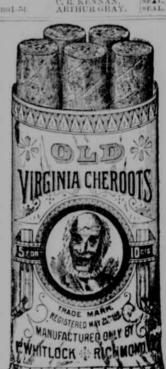
JAMES HENNESSY'S BRANDIES. in half-pipes, quarter casks, and octaves. THESE BRANDIES are of as fine quality as any over shipped by that well-known firm OSCAR CRANZ & CO.

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS. We can save you from ten to twenty-five per cent, on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Glasses, &c Watch and Diamond C' 132 constantly form

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ness as heretofore. All parties indebted to
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scals this 1st day of November, 1889.
W. U. KENNAN.
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SEAL.



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